VOLUME XVI. NO. 47

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G. W. FOSTER, Eclectic Physician and Sur-

MITOTE HISTORY WIN

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7. B. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Justice of the Peace, Main Street, over Morrison More, Ashtabula, O. CHARLES BOOTH,-Attorney and Cou w. B. CHAPMAN, — Attorney at Law—
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and lews. Office three doors east of the Tramont House.
Commercial Comme

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Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stulls, &c. Choice Family Groceries, including Tests, Coffees, &c. Patest Medicines,
Pure Wisse and Liquorafor Medicinal purposes. Physician's prescriptions carefully a promptly attended to. 358

HASKELL & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Provisions, and Beady Made Ciothing. Also, Dealers in all kinds of White Wood, Ash, Oak, Hickory Jamber, and Flour Barrel Hoops, Main street, Ashiabula. J. W. Haskett. D. W. Haskett. M. H. Haskett.

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BECKWITH, Sr. JOHN & Co., Grocers, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Salt, Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Grass Seed, &c., Main Sfreet, Ashtabola, Ohio N.B.—We ask necredit and settl only for Cash on receipt A. R. DECKNITH, A. B. S. DENISO.

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GEORGE WILLARD,-Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Hata, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glass wars, manufacturer orrendy made Ciothing. Also, whole sale and retail design in Hardwars, Saddlery, Nalls, Iron Steel Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., Main street, Ashtabula. 3. B. WELLS - Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in Western Reserve Butter and Che Dried Fruit and Flour, Ashtabaula, Ohio. Orders resp fully solicited, and filled at the Lowest cash cost. Ort Al Watelien, Jewelry, &c.

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CROSBY & MONTIGLE, Iron Founder d Manufesturers and Dealers in Stores of various kin-ows and ploy Castings. Mill Gestings, and most descri-te of foundry sorts. Ashtabuts, July 1864. GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hard

Varestion, Small and Matha Stouns, Tin Plats, Riset Iron Copper and Zinc, and manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fish's Block, Ashtabuta, Ohio. M'GUIRE, Manufacturer of Tin, Co

Short Iron Ware. Strict attention paid to making details paid inpating Sinces, Store-Pipe, Pumpe and lead Eve-Troophe, Conductite, etc. Old Iron, Bage, Coppur, i. str. pike, taken in Exchange. Aid—Sole Arent for Mellium Crea Store, with the latest improvements—ora South of the Fisk House Ashtabuta, C. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Stell Cheese Boxes, &s. Planing and Matching and Scrowl Carring done on the shortest helice. Shop Scuth side of the University Church, Ashlabets, Chio.

FLAGS AND BANNERS. — Orders

Accepting alled. Send for price list. Q. W. CROWELL . GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Plano P

Pertable and Stationary Engines, mili geautog, here per-ers, wood sawing and threshing machines, saw arbors, hop, aider, apple-packing and choose press serews. All kinds Furniture.

DUCRO & BROTHERS, Mapufacturers of in Farniture of the best description. LINUS SAVAGE, Furniture Dealer and Manefficient, steam establishment, North Main streeties of Dr. Farstagion.; Ashtabula, O.

G. DIOK, Bookseller, Stationer and News Bales, Ales, Dealer in Sheet-Music, Toys. and General Variety Goods, Main street, Ashtabuis, Ohio. best of the spall Miscelaneous.

SEETT, for the fast fifteen years Pr full-timestal Tuner, Ashtabula, Ashtabula t sie all calls for tuning and toping Plano Portes ty of Ashlabula 101 111111 782 He FITOH, Life, Sire and Marine Jours

EDGAR HALL, Claim Agent, also Agent

TIME TABLE OF THE CLEVELAND & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, Oct. 23, 1865, end anenger Trains will rup as follows: D.Ex Cin 2 M.AC. N. E. STATIONS. A. N. E. Aco. 7. S. D.Ex. A. N. F. M. P. M. P. M. 9.50 3.20 3.50 9.00 Cleveland, 7.10 1020 2.15 8.50 10.55 4.17 4.49 1007 Painswille, 8.30 12.30 12.35 7.48 5.19 Unionville, 8.30 12.30 12.30 12.30 Geneva, 8.20 12.35 Geneva, 8.20 12.35 11.51 5.07 5.50 250 Ashibals, 8.05 7.85 11.51 5.07 5.50 250 Ashibals, 8.05 7.85 11.51 5.07 5.50 250 Ashibals, 7.30 11.77 12.00 11.77 12.00 6.25 7.35 1240 Erie. 8.36 6.15 10:15 6.20 P. M. F. M. F. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. F. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. F. M.

49.15 A. M. STEAM BOAT EXPRESS—Going West, leaves Erie at 1 A STEAM BOAT EXPRESS—Going West, leaves Erie at 1 A STEAM BOAT EXPRESS—Going West, leaves Erie at 1 A STEAM BOAT ERIES AND Allthrough Trains going Westward, excused at Cleveland th Testasfor Toledo, Chicago, Chambel, Camusti, In

Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

arrying the Great Western and South Western W. S. Maile EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk daily on arrival of all Trains on the Lake Shore Railread, from Cleveland, Cinclumati Toledo, Chicago, Milwankee, St. Paul, Sf. Louis, &c. and run through to New York without change. The only route running ears through from the Lakes to N York City. Splendid Ventilated Sleeping Cars run on Nigh

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any ther route.

Boston Passengers and their Rangage transferred Free in New York.

Be particular to call for Tickets via Dunkirk and the Erie
Railway, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices
n the West.

Express Freight Trains all points West.

For Freight Rates, enguire of A. H. WARD, 240 Froadway.
For Freight Rates, enguire of A. H. WARD, 240 Froadway.

Nass. or of E. S. SPENCER, Western Agent, 64 Clark Street.

Cha's Minot, Gen. Sup't.

The Subscriber
has starte
Draying Busines
and will devote his unremitting attention to its and will devote his unre-mitting attention to its prosecution. If prompt-ness, energy, and fidelity

G. W. NELSON, DENTIST.

ASSITABULA, OHIO.

Office in the Fisk Block, in Rooms recently occupied by Drs. White & Robinson. April 1888. G. W. NELSON.

J. S. Abbott, Conneaut, has fitted up a room in Kelsey's Building, where he is prepared to repair ANYTHING in the Line of Watches, clocks & Jewelry, as they ought to be done.

All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no pay ave Watches or Clocks that they may think ap ave watches to see them.

Plain Watch Movements can be Old fashioned Verge Watches will be altered over into Cyl-nder or Lever Watches, when required. He has

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Spoocs, Gold and Silver Thimble Gold Silver and Plaited Spectacles for sal-New Glasses put into old bows. Bows to sai All Work done or Goods sold by him will be at as low Latter Engracing neatly executed at his establishment. Trade work nolicited at fair discount. Connecut, January 1, 15:4.

abes & Wetherwax, Dealers in Provisions & Grocries.

Main Street, Ashtabula, Obio. LL PERSON in need of any thing the above line, will do well to call a loods before buying elsewhere. We will not be my other house in Ashtabula county, either in quality of our Goods.

You will find at our house all kinds of Groceries, Wet or Dry, Flour of all Grades and Prices, att kinds of Fish, Pork, Cheese "and is fact, every thing usually found in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

If you will call and see us, we are bound to do you good

TO THEY BE

to store out the Store of

Brewery. LOWIN R. WILLIAMS & ALBERT

Albert's Gallery

Photograph Albums, From 75 Cents, up to 75 Dellars Gilt & Rosewood Oval Frames MOULDING FRAMES MADE TO GRDER Ashubula, O. P. 1, 1864 A. ALBERT'S GALLERY.

ASHTABULA, O., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1865. STATIAL Broom Bendel and Borning and Broom Bandle and Bandle and

Latest from Mew Fork Down by the breaking waves we stood,

Upon the rocky shore;

The brave waves whisper'd courage,
And bid with friendly roar
The fait ring words that told the tale
I hared not tell before.

I ask'd, if with the priceless gift,
Her love my life she'd bless.
Was it her voice, or some fair wave—
For sooth, I searce may guess—
Some murmuring wave, or her sweet voice
That lisp'd so sweetly "Yes."

And then, in happy silence, too,
I clasp'd her fair wee hand;
And long we stood there, carelessly,
While o'er the darkening land
The sun set, and the fishing boats
Were sailing from the strand.

It seemed not many days ago-Like yesterday—no more, Since thus we stood, my love and L Upon the rocky shore; But I was four and twenty then,

And now I'm forty-four. The lily hand is thinner now,

And in her sunny hair
I see some silvery lines, and on
Her brow some lines of care;
But, wrinkled brow, or silver tocks,
She's not one whit less fair. The fishing-boats a score of years. Go sailing from the strand;

The estimator sun a score of years.
Sets o'er the darkening land;
And here to-night upon the cliff.
We're standing hand in hand. "My darling, there's our eldest girl,
Down on the rocks below!
What's Stanley doing by Ser side!"
My wife says, "You should know!
He's telling her what you told me
A score of years ago."

It was a sad funeral to mel said the speaker, the suddest I have attended for

That of Edmondson ?

How did he die ? Poor, poor as poverty; his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with golden promises that were destined to any promises that were destined to never know fulfillment.

Yet he was patient and enduring, remarked one of the company.

Putient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr, was auswered. Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success.

Did he not succeed? questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and a The free and unrestricted use of the endurance. No, sir; he died poor, as I have jus

said. Nothing that he put his hand to to attend every enterprise.
I was with him in his last moments, said

the administration of the estate. He has left a good name, said one, and that is something.

And a legacy of good deeds, that wer done in the name or humanity, remarked another.

And precious examples, said another. Lessons of palience is suffering; of hop in adversity; of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildered path, was the testimony of another. And high trust, manly courage, heroi

Then he died rich | was the emphatic declaration; richer than the millionaire . he went to his long home the same day, miserable pauper in all but gold. A sad inneral, did you ; y? No, my friend, it was rather a triumphant procession! No the burial of a human clod, but the cere monial attendance on the translation of a angel Dd he not succeed? Why, hi-whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. An grasping, self-h soul may gather in money and learn the art of keeping it; but no one in a hundred can bravely conquer i the battle of life, as Edmondson has con quered, and step forth from the ranks of men a Christian here. No, no; he did no die poor, but rich-rich in neighborly love, and rich in celestial affections. And his heirs bave an interest in the administratioof the estate A large property has been left, and let them see to it that they do not lose the precious things through false estimate and ignorant depreciation.

Too have a new way of estimating the

wealth of a men, said the one who had at first expressed sympathy for the deceased, Is it not the right way? There are higher things to gain in this world than the wealth that perishes; riches of priceless value, that ever reward the true merchau who trades for wisdom, but ng it with the silver of truth and the gold of love. He dies rich who con take his treasure with him to the new land where he is to abide forevery and he who has to leave all behin on which he has placed affection, dies pox indeed. Our friend died rither than a Ulraor an Astor; his monument is built of good deeds and noble examples. It will abid forever boad no sad bong Tos Arthur

MERICAN PRONAS E -The Indiana of Mexico are in a state of bondage little better than that of African slavery, as it has been at the South. The country is divided jnto furge estates, generally containing hundreds of leagues of land. The aristo cratic owners have no sympathy for the laborers living on their estates, who have to work very hard for small pay. For the labor of a day of rost less than fourteen labor of a day of rot less than fourtee hours they are paid about twenty ave cents. Upon this they must support their families, after paying a large part to be priests, who have great influence over them. When the Indian marries he has to pay a priest twenty dollars—when a child is baptised the priest must be paid five or ten dollars He is almost always in debt to the pure of the estate for articles of necessity. which he obtains trust, and his wants being great he has to pay extortionate prices. They are subject to punishment by whipping or imprisonment, on slight pretences, sentence being imposed by the alcalde, who is always the tool of the owner of the estate. The result of this system is that the Indiana become lasy, bypocritical, and false, and their employers proud, intol-

1.1. of A Ser's Popular Medicines

At Lynn, Mass, they make a pair of shoes in a minute; that is, the amount turned out at the end of the week is equal to a pair for every working minute of the time. This is done, sars the Boston Cammercial Bulletin, at Messrs, Bancro't & Purington's establishment:

'Perhaps the most extensive establishment, in the details of its operations, is that of Messrs, Bancro't & Purington & Sans the Boston Cammercial Bulletin, at Messrs, Bancro't & Purington's establishment:

'Perhaps the most extensive establishment, in the details of its operations, is that of Messrs, Bancro't & Purington, who make about \$40,000 worth of ladies' boots per month. Mr. Purington has introduced the factory system of labor, and to decided advantage. One can witness in his rooms the entire process of making a shor, from the rough side of leather to the full-finished article. Mr. P. has also introduced new machine y well worthy the artention of the trade. One of these machines, by the simple. article. Mr. P. has also introduced new machinery well worthy the attention of the trade. One of these machines, by the simple movement of a small lever, operated by hand or steam power, pierces sixteen holes in the heel, after the 'lifts' are tacked to-gether slightly, at the same time compressing the whole into a solid mass. Then the beel is taken to another machine, of similar construction, and the sixteen holes are pierced with one stroke by six een nails, and the heel fastened strongly to the sole of the shoe. The work is performed at a rate of one pair of shoes per minute, or faster if necessary; and the two machines, worked by one man and a boy, do the work of four heeless, thereby saving an outles, dollars per week. One hundred and ten operatives, men and women, boys and girls, are employed, divided into gangs of ten or twelve each. Something more than a pair of shoes a minute are now being made du-

The Agricultural College.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cipnouti Commercial says the following bids have been received by the Commissioners appointed by the late Governor Brough in the matter of selecting a site for an Agri

particular endowment.
2. Oxford University buildings, with

buildings and grounds of Mount Union College, Stark County, with an opportunity for purchasing land, at a cheap rate, in the immediate vicinity:

tage County, now known by his name, formerly Franklin Mills, offers 190 or 200 the other, and thought he died rich.

No, he has left nothing behind, was replied. The heirs will have no concern for erected for another purpose, if they are If other propositions have been made

have not been informed of them, neither have I any knowledge what recommendation the Commissioners will make, but it the impression of those who have given the subject attention, that two institutions wil be agreed upon, with the chances in favor of the Kent and Oxford locations of But whatever location is agreed upon,

d fliquity is met with, at the outset, which experience has demonstrated will be productive of embarrassment in getting the institutions started. I refer to the present lack of funds for current expenses, such as the purchase of necessary apparatus, the endowment of professorship, &c Of the magnificent land endowment, granted by Acr of Congress, but little has yet been sold, only about six thousand dollars beving been real zid, and of this the principal must remain untouched, the interest only being applicable for expenses. Long before the land scrip shall have been sold, the con emplated, will have expired. Unde these circumstances, it is probable that the friends of the project will urge apon the Legislature the propriety of making suffi cient appropriations for necessary current expenses, during the time required to raise the endowment from the land sorie. This endowment, when obtained, will be ample for at least one institution, affording probable revenue of thirty thousand dollar annually.

Row On .- For the first five years of me professional life, once said a gentleman to us. I had to row egainst wind, stream and tide. And shat did you do? was our question. Do, replied he, do? shy I towed on, to be sure. And so he did row on, and to a good purpose, too, until he same to open sea; took favorable breeze, and brought his voyage to a most successful termination, leaving behind him a most goviable reputs tion for wisdom, and impressing the mark of his strong mind and excellent characte deep and clear on the community to which more than a monarch's crown in the meny ry of thou-ands. His remark deserves to be remembered as a mosto. The great be remembered as a motto. The great business of all should be to row on with unflieding courage and perseverance. All trades and professions have their difficulties, and almost exery individual meets with discouragements. The only way, therefore, to go shead is to row on. Decision of character, determination of will, the resolution to press on, when sure we are on the right track or in the pursuit of a good and honorable end, this is the secret of success,

and he who adheres to these principle need entertain no lears as to the result. CHINE'S PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE -- When a gentleman feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends to the paternal head of some family containing daughters, for specimens of the sizes of their feet, with the prices attached. One foot is valued at perhaps two thousand dollars, the next perhaps two thousand dollars, the next smallest at five thousand, and so forth, according to the market. After the foot (or the lady to whom it belongs) is chosen she is sent in a seden chair to the intended husbands house; he mosts her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair one; and, if she suits his taste, be admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife; but if he likes not the lady, he shuts the door, and she is carried whither she came.

country and the approver of justice turns, not to fresh victims, but to the real head of offence. For it is certain that although the conspirators against the life of the heads of the nation, and such instruments of the Davis tyranny ss Champ Fergusod, Henry C, Magnader, and Henry Witz may suffer for their atrocities, the sense of justice inherent in every man is not met by justice inherent in every man is not met by these acts of retribution. If Ferguson mu dered unarmed prisoners and musacred sick men; if Mag uder hung, shot and tortured. Union chizens, if Wirz starved and tormented helpless enpires by the thousand, something, impersonated by some body, directed or allowed these crimes,— These should not be spared while those pay

the penalty.

Jefferson Daviz, the acknowledged and legal head of the rebellion, is to be triad.—
Robert E Lee, who governed the material twelve each. Something more than a pair of shoes a minute are now being made during each ten working hours, and these are sent off to the purchaser every morning.

The uppers are stitched in a separate establishment, and after a lot is received from the stitchers' hands, two days is ample time to prepare them; for the salesroom of the purchaser."

The agricultural College.

Robert E. Lee, who governed the material force of the rebellion, is president of a college and will soon appear as an author, that their tools, one after another, meet soffered for treason. The crimes for which they were tried and for which they were executed did not reach that height of moral turpitude. Treason is more than murder. Rebellion is more than persecution. tion of Union men. Violation of the sa c ed on h of citizenship is more than a refusal to perform the duties of the citizen.

Jeff Davis not only broke his outh as a
cit zen and violated his honor as an efficer of the government, but he urged and stimulated rebellion and fomented and caltural College or Colleges:

1. Farmers' College, of Hamilton Co., with shout 100 acres of land, but with no of peaceable citizens and the contacts of infortunate prisoners were hut a part of his means and work, a result of his delib

crate villainy.

Ought such a man to escape the punishment of his crime-? Shall the blackest record of treason not receive its appropri ute acknowledgment? While we punish the accesso y, or rather the tool, shall we not visit justice on the principal and the race, is not treason that incites, and Louisiana. hould suffer a just and righteous pensity. It were better far to have released the toots of his creeky, than having punished hem to release him without whom thei rimes could not have been committed Robert E. Lee is probably beyond the

reach of our peopl statutes. It is a pity sidered. He is almost as guilty as is Jell Davis, or Henry Wuz, of cruelty to our com him would have put a step to the Belle Isle and in Libby. He was on the spot and could have interfered effectually. He did not; and in all succeeding g a rations his name will be accursed.

Jeff. Davis is a proper subject for trial and the people of this country will de

mend that in his case the crime of treaso and its penalty shall be defined and illustra mends it. The widows and orphins of mends it. The widews and orphans of the land codeso by his treason, demand it. The crippled remnants of men who hubble about our steems demand it. The tons of a debt laden people demand it and God's eternal justice demands it. Les him be made and marked to forbide for ever bereafter any attempt to exerthrow an equal government to gratify a faction which insists on ruling by the oppression of ground millions. Let justice be done, though the heavens talk and man in the later. POLITICAL PREACHING -It is not easy

misanderstand Henry Ward Beeche This is certainly true in what he says ne of his recent sermons about "political

preaching.

I not only defend "politics in the pulpit,"
but I bombard any pulpit that has not
political ethics in it. I declare that, in
our time, and in our land, the pulpit that
neglects to teach citizens how Curistainly
to perform their civil public duties, is
false to the demands of the age upon it —
Defend my right to preach what are the
ethics of politics is I should be obliged to ethics of politics ! I should be obliged to the preaching of ethical rules for the comdoct of citizen to a land where a called upon to sie in judgment on every policy, except degistrate, and they every policy, except degistrate, and they every policy, except degistrate, and they called upon to bottom I should be recreant to the being to society, from it to to the first proposes to be a compared to the first proposes to be a light bones were built toland where there are the coast of lightly said fight.

There are, therefore two, ways, only to other hard provide many though the collection of the coast of lightly said fight.

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There are, therefore two coast the fight many that the said the coast of lightly said fight.

There are the transmit of the coast of the coast lact of citizens in a land where every man temptations—shall no one teach them to be good merchants? Citizens that make sountry at large pronounce upon that war and pence; that lay the foundations of future generations on which the civilization of the ages is to turn—sho, if not ministers of religion, shall teach them to be good citizens? Ought there not to be a Mount Sival with its tables of commandments on one side, and a Mount Caivery on the other, thundering back to each other, as did the mountains Boal and Gorizins?

The crucity and injustice disclosed in the following article, give it a special claim to public attention. The New Orleans Tribune is a most able and excellet paper, published by the colored people in that city, one side in French and the other in English. The Southern newspapers, both loyal and rebel, are full of such revelations, all tending to show most unmistakably, what the colored population have to expect so soon as State sovereignty places them beyond the reach of Federal protection.

Through the exertious of the Board Educations annexed to the Freedmen's Bareau, two hundred and thirty schools have been opened in Louisians, where Streen thousand children and a few han dred adults are chicying the benefit of been in existence for over two years; some have been but recently organized. The operations of the Board have been excen ded as fast ne new parishes were brought

Now it appears that the in hole edifice raised from the very ground by the energies of the Board, and againts so many d flicalties, will have to grumble to places, for want of adequate means of support. The colored schools had been meintained, daring the first year of their existence—1863—by the first year of their existence—1863—by a tax on preperty, levied by virtue of military order. This tax has been strongly opposed by the rebels; but at last it has been enforced, and paid. In 1864 and 1865 the colored schools were supported on the revenue derived from confiscated and abandoned plantations. One hundred estates were under the admiration of the Freedmen's Bureau's leased to parties who worked them; the rent was applied to the wants of the Bureau, and first of all to the support of the two bundred and thirty colored achdols. United States Senate, adobdos berof

Now by the restoration of the lands to their farmer owners, who have taken part in the rebellion, the Bureau of freedmen loves its means of support, and as a consequence

That such a result would be a shame for the country, there is no question. It would be a disgrace for the United States to send back to the barbarism of ignorance thousands of children—in a whole State the moral welfare of whom the Government had undertaken to promote with the precious gift of education. But, if this Government cannot enforce the means of support, the schools have to be closed up and the children deprived of the advantages they now enjoy. Whence could the means of support be derived? As a general thing, it is for the people at large to pay for the public schools and to provide for the education of all children. We (the We (the colored people) are paying a school tax in Louisiana. But the civil government, chools; and the colored parents are robbed of the tax assessed upon them for educational DUTDASES

If justice was done, the State scho would be opened to our children, as is the case in Massachusetts and—at the present ime-in South Carolina herself. A num ber of white children already attend the schools of the Freedmen's Board, in the very city of New Orleans. There would be no harm to extend such a custom to al schools. By receiving our children in the existing schools supported by the State, se extended to the colored youth, and we rould at least partake of the benefit deived from the school tax which is assessed

But if the civil authorities refuse to rive our children the benefit of the existing for the support of the schools now in hardly see it! The woman, upon wat charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. This tax should be general, as that of 1863, for it would be the highest injustice to levy the tax upon colored people only, for the education of their children, when we are sying our part for the education of the white. Reciprocity of obligations is a so-cial law; and we will not pay the benefit of school—as great as it is—at the cost of it's grossest injustice and robbery perpatrated upon us. Before we consent to be taxed twice while the white man is taxed once only, let the schools go down, and the nation at large be the judge between an unjust civil government and ourselves. Interests of education are very important

but justice is also important in the manage ment of social affairs We are taxed with out being represented. And if we allow once, after using taxed for general services, to be taxed again for a particular object which ought to be included in the general aim, we are sure to be overtaxed or exerything. We will at leastly bear the most of the public charges. Any precedent in that way will be dangerous for the future; it would be weakness on our exaction which will have no limit hereafter.

We must hear in mind that we have no therefore subject to be taxed without our consent, even without a hearing.—

We are ready to all secrifices for the benefit and welfare of our children.

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WHOLE NUMBER 830.

The Prices and the Devile

The yell a good story of a priest, the devil and a virgin, in one of the old chrosicles of the church in Austria. A young friar was famous in the order as a painter, and his forte was in pictors of the devil and virgin. The first he made surpassingly ugly; the otle serenely bear iful. The devil determined to punish him, and assumed the form of a lovely maiden visiting him in his cell. He fell desperately in love with her, and she consented to fly with him is he would give her the plate and the jentle in the convent treasury. He consented in the convent treasury. He con and took with him the sacred article they were scudding along the cloister, demon lady eried out 'thieves' vanibled.

The monks rushed out, and ca The monks rushed out, and caught their brother running away with the booty.—
They sied him to a piler and went back to bed, deferring his panishment till morains. Now the devil returned to him is his own form, and made merry with his misfortance, advising him to pray for help to the beauty he loved to paint. The poor frier took the hint—celled on the trigin. She came in all they redient charmed him. in all Ler radiant charms, loosened his cords and bade the friar bind the devil in his sead. She put the stolen treasure back in its place.

The next morning the friar appeared in his lase at prayers. The devil was soundly flogged, and the painter friar, a wiser and better man followed so

better man, followed no more after hand some young women, but stuck to his boad and his brush, and painted awful devil because he had seen one, and beautifu virgins, for he had seen their queen.

A Philadelphia paper tells a laughshie story of an incident of the recent Episcopal Convention in that city. A party of five clergymen set out to attend the inauguration exercises of the American Union Contien exercises of the American Union Convention, which were, as they understood, to be held at the Academy of Music. The place of meeting had been changed to another hall, but of this they knew nothing Considering themselves entitled to seats on the platform, the reverned gentlement entered by the side stage door. They walked on rapidly by the doorkeeper—who mistook one of them for Edwin Forrest—and said good exercises and seats.

who mistook one of them for Edwin Forrest—and said good evening, and were astonished to find themselves between two lines of soldiers in paper belmets. Make less noise, or you'll be heard in front, said, a gruff scene-shifter, and the unhappy clergymen discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were playing Hamlet and Gertrude close beside them, and that only a thin canyass partition separated them from a thin canvass partition seprated them from actors and audiences. Of course they beat a hasty retreat, just in time to avoid having their black coats and white ties exhibited to the assmembled thousands by a change of the scenes.

DREAM OF A QUARER LADY .- There is a beautiful story told of a pious old Quakes bacco. She had indulged in this be until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pips a largeportion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed in the night. After one of these noctural entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached heaven. Meeting an asgel, she asked if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it. Ob. she said do look again; it must be there.—
He examined again, but returned with
sorrowful face, saying, It is not there!—
Oh, said she, in agony, it must be there; I
have the assurance it is there! Do look again! The eggel was moved to tears by per entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radient with joy, and ex-claimed. We have found it: but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could immediately threw her pipe away and never indulged in smoking agains as a hard

young mother is the meet beautiful the nature. Why qualify it? Why you Are not all mothers beautiful? The seatimental outside beholder may prefer youth in a pretty picture; but I am inclined to think that sons and daughters, who are not intimately concerned in the matter, love and admire their mothers most when they are old. How suggestive of someth holy and venerable it is when a person to of his "dear old mother?" Away of suggestive only of a fine lady, who de her daties to a nurse, a drawing room ma-terial parent, who is aireld to handle her offspring for fear of spolling her fee new gown! Give me the homely mother, the arms of whose fove are all subracing, who is beautiful always whether old or young, whether arrayed in satin or modestly habi-

CANDOR -There is nothing that shede so

How to Kill Works.—A correspond to the Agricultural Department of New York Observer mays: I had five it plain trees, that in six years had flower but given me no ripe fruit—cause, Curcul After this I cut an old sheep skin,